THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1102.] SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely aſſorted,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

NOTICE.

ESCAPED from the Penitentiary on the night of the 16th inſtant, three of the convicts, viz. *Thomas Brant*, alias *Thomas Grant*, alias *Thomas Tiggings*, otherwiſe *Peter Keegan*, who was convicted at the diſtrict court of Suffolk, in October 1802, of grand larceny, and ſentenced tot hree years confinement. He was born in the ſtate of New-York, is 6 feet 8 inches high, 28 years of age, fair complexion, dark hair, and blue eyes. He has a ſcar between his eyes on his noſe; and is a watch maker by trade.

Joſeph Caldwell, convicted of horſe ſtealing, at the diſtrict court of Waſhington in May 1802, and ſentenced to four years connnement. He was born in the county of Charlotte, in this ſtate, is five feet eleven inches high, nineteen years old, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes, and has a very down look when ſpoken to.

Robert Peirſon, convicted at the diſtrict court held at the Sweet Springs in October 1802, of horſe ſtealing, and ſentenced to two years confinement. He was born in the county of Botetourt in this ſtate, is 6 feet high, 28 years old, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes. He is thin viſaged, and has worked at the blackſmith's trade.

It is hoped that no exertion will be omitted by the citizens to apprehend theſe criminals, as no doubt is entertained but that the government will liberally reward thoſe who ſhall apprehend them.

Martin Mims,
Keeper of the Penitentiary.

Penitentiary Houſe, Richmond, Virginia, 18th April, 1803. } tf.

A General Meeting
OF THE
Diſmal Swamp Canal Company,

IS requeſted at the Eagle Tavern in Norfolk, on Wednesday the 25th of May next. As matters of the utmoſt conſequence to the company will be laid before the meeting, it is hoped the members will not fail to attend, either perſonally or by proxy. All ſhares, on which the requiſitions, heretofore made, ſhall not be paid on or before that day, will be then poſitively ſold.

Robert Andrews, Pr.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Robert Bouſh,
James Hunter, } Directors.

April 11, 1803.

PHILIP LARUS,
DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for paſt favors, informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends again to practice in the line of his profeſſion, and hopes by his affiduity to merit a continuance of their favors. Orders addreſſed to him, oppoſite the Poſt Office, will be ſtrictly attended to.

April 13, 1803.

By virtue of a deed of truſt,

executed to the ſubſcriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to Mr. David Maitland the ſum of money therein mentioned, will be ſold by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thouſand one hundred acres, (be the ſame more or leſs) which were purchaſed by the ſaid Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, eſq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *James Thompſon*,
A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wedneſday the 11th May, will be ſold at public auction, at the office of the ſubſcribers, all the remaining effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, conſiſting of a quantity of

LAMP-BLACK,

In hhds. and a variety of other articles.

Alſo, ſundry articles of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suggeſted by the ſaid Thompſon to be Conſignments—viz.

ROSE BLANKETS,
TURKEY COTTON,
TWINE,
MARSEILLES, DIMITY,
GREAT COATS,
BREECHES,
WAISTCOATS,
DOLLS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS,
SWANSDOWN, &c.
PLATED CANDLESTICKS,
GILT WATCHES,
RAZORS, LANCETS,
PENKNIVES,
BUTTON & BUTTON Moulds,
SCOTCH SNUFF,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
WHITE LEAD,
PRUNES, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of the leaſe of a HOUSE on the main ſtreet on Shockoe-Hill, which expires on the 26th May, 1806. Poſſeſſion will be given on firſt July next.

Alſo, a LOT of LAND containing four acres, and lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du Val's village.

Alſo, 5 half acre LOTS in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the ſurvey and plot made by William G. Payne for William Du-Val, and numbers 66, 88, 89, 90, and 91.

The titles will be made, and SIX months credit allowed the purchaſers on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

By order of the Aſſignees.

Taylor & Brown,
Auctioneers.

APRIL 13, 1803.

GEORGE WATSON

FEELS happy in rendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public, for the ſupport which his OYSTER-HOUSE has received through the laſt ſeaſon; and as that ſeaſon is now over, he begs to inform them, that he intends to be prepared to furniſh through the enſuing ſummer, at all hours of the day, nice *Reliſhes*, accompanied by good *Beer*, and the beſt *Ice Punch*, made of arack, or otherwiſe, as may be wiſhed.

N. B. A good STABLE, with a plenty of green and dry forage.

Richmond, April 16, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse
BELL-AIR,
(By Hart's Old Med'ey.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Tayloe, Eſq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are ſo well known to rank him among the beſt horſes on the continent, that a detail of them here the ſubſcriber deems ſuperfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be ſeen where he ſtands.

He will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in Amherſt county, twelve miles above the court houſe, ſix below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glaſgow—to be let to mareſat TWELVE DOLLARS the ſingle leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, to be ſecured by note with each mare, payable on the firſt day of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare to be in foal, to be ſecured alſo by note, on demand, with each mare ſo put, endorſed, payable when aſcertained ſhe is in foal or transferred, with intereſt, in either caſe from that period only. Good and extenſive paſturage and ſervants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myſelf by any means reſponſible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

Just Received,

A conſignment of firſt Quality
IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt-Office, Richmond 1ſt May, 1803.

[*A.*] ANTHONY and Pleaſants, 9; Francis Abraham, George Alexander, Ralph Allen, Armiſtead Anderſon, Wilſon Allen, John Chandler Ayers, Joſeph Aſhling, Ann Allen, James Allen Lucy Aryrin, Chriſtopher Anthony, jun. Henry Archibald, 2; Captain Salathiel Allen, 3.

[*B.*] Wm. Burkhead, 2; Rich'd. Bibb, Adolphus Bowles, 2; David Black, John Brown, Bently Blunt, James Burk, 2; John Baſs, Nimkin Bryan, Benj. Bowles, 2; Pleaſant Ballad, 2; John Bride, Wm. or John Bluham, Joſeph Banks, M. Baker, jun. James Booz, Lewis Bullard, Th. Butler.

[*C.*] John B. Cordis, ; Captain Benjamin Church, Captain Iſaac Curtis, James Carney, John Caruthers, Abram Cowley, James Cannon, David Clopton, Thomas Charlton, The Clerk of Henrico, Lucy Carter, Yale Clerk, Tom Cinco, Gilbert Cowperthwaite, William Cullen, John Clarke, Miſs R. B. Carter, William W. Clauſel, Archibald Campbell, Philip Carter, Joſeph Carter, Geo. Chaman, James Caldwell, Samuel Corbett, Ch. R. Cheſhire, Wm. Campbell, Wm. Cooper, Daniel Coſt, Drury Cocke, Robert Cockburn.

[*D.*] Charles Dabney, Hanover; Rich. Dunlevy, Mrs. Dill, Jas. Dunlap, Starke Dupuev, James Doſwell, Thomas Davis, Wm. Davis, Benjamin Durham, George Donald.

[*E.*] Wm. Elliott, Samuel Evans, John Edmunds, Capt. Samuel Ellis.

[*F.*] Joſiah Franklin, 2; James Foſter; Elizabeth Fontaine, J. W. Fenwick, Jas. Fellows, George Flagg.

[*E.*] Enoch Grimes, Reuben George, Jacob Grigg, Clifton Garland, Nancy Gordon, Henry Guy, Captain William Goodwin, Capt. B. Gilbert, Robt. Gibſon, John Goodall, Benj. Goodrich, Hannah Welch, Michael Graham, Philip Grymes, 2; Roger Gregory, Rich. Gregory, 3; Andrew Glaſſell, James B. Gilmour, Richard Grhume, Wm. Green.

[*H.*] Carſon Holliday, Betſey Harper, Samuel Henry, David Hoops, 2; Wm. Hopwood, Moncief Hill, John Harris, Martha Hutchiſon, John Harlow, Sally Hood, R. D. Hines, John Hart, John M. Hill, Captain Joſeph Hoddard, Captain Wm. Hole, Captain Thomas Hand, Captain Jediah Hunt.

[*J.*] Sarah Juan, Mary Johns, Philip Jones, Mary Jackſon, Callum Jones, Lightfoot Janney, Samuel Jones, 2; Ezekiah James, Jacob Jenkins.

[*K.*] John King, Suſanna Kilbourne, Amelia Kinney.

[*L.*] Lawrence Lewis, John Liggon, Judge Lewis, Nancy Lord, David Lambert, Richard Loid, General Robert Lawſon, Captain Benjamin Lincoln.

[*M.*] Samuel Mathews, Wm. McKenzie, Diana Morgan, Wm. Maxwell, Theodorick Maſſie, John Miller, Joſiah Moſby, Robert Maſſie, Robert McCrea, Man Moſs, John Moody, Joſeph A. Myers, Cloſe Maxwell, Benjamin Malone, John Moſby, Mathew Moody, Edward E. H. Mullin, Th. Mallory, John Maxwell, Alexander Montgomery, John McCulloch, Wm. McCormick, John S. Moore, Capt. Andrew McCamp, Captain Joſeph Manſon, Capt Thomas Manchester.

[*N.*] Geore Nicholſon, Wm. Nice. Th. Nunn, Moſes Nicholſon, Samuel Nicholſon, Thomas Nelſon, Shubel Norton.

[*O.*] James Oſborne, 2.

[*P.*] Walt. Pearſon, Valenleno, Dis Pietro, John S. Pleaſants, Sally Price, Judge Parker, Thowas Pleaſants, Robt. Priddy, Mathew W. Price, Eliſha Price, William Pate.

[*R.*] Samuel Redd, James Roddy, Henry Reid, Luke Richards, Mr. Recton, John Reath, John A Robertſon, William Robertſon, Captain John Rudd.

[*S.*] Robert Sneed, Lydia Smith, John Seabrook, William Sneed, Henry Smith, Cugene Sullivan, Southy Lyttleton Savage, Robert Sherlock, Daniel Stellwagen, William Seaton, Wm. Shanks, Oſborne Sprigg, George Suffer, 3; Nat. Shepard, Capt. Wm. S. Smith, Charles F. Story, John Starke, Catharine Short, David and Daniel Shemiel, Captain P. T. Sales, Captain Nathan Somerby.

[*T.*] Robert Thomson, Francis Tompkins, Hugh Trainer, Judge Tyler, Mr. Turner, John Turpin, Captain William Taylor, Henry Turner, Captain Samuel Thomas, 2.

[*V.*] Monſieur Vanoſoſte, John Velti. near, Gev. Vincent.

[*W.*] H. T. Woody, Thomas Waſh, 2; Iſaac Webſter, Thomas Whitelaw, John Willamſon, 2; Eliza A. Waddill, Lucy Waller, James Weſt, Thomas Watſon, Mrs. Elizabeth Wren, Williamſon and Moſby, J. S. Wellford, Wyatt Walker, Wm. Wingfield, Edwark Whitney, Sol. Wright, 2; John Weſt, James Wood, John W. Waddell, Miſs Ann Williams, John H. Woodward, John White.

M. Vandewall, P. M.

A few copies of
HENIEG's JUSTICE
for ſale at this Office.

DISCOURSE ON DUELLING.

☞ On Saturday the 7th May, at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, J. Ogilvie will deliver in the Capitol a Diſcourſe on Dueling: In this diſcourſe he will endeavour to explain the cauſes that originally introduced this memorable and modern practice, to place in a clear and ſtriking light its complicated abſurdity and atrocity, and to point out the moſt eligible and immediate means of effecting its abolition.

N. B. Occaſional viſitors will be furniſhed with tickets of admiſſion by paying *Two Shillings* for each Ticket.

COMMITTED to this jail, on the 9th of March, a bright MULATTO, FELLOW, ſays his name is JEREMIAH WATKINS, and that he is free but has no papers. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has buſhy hair which comes low down on his forehead, flat noſe and ſmall eyes, ſays he was born in Northumberland county of free parents. If he is a ſlave, his owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law

JAS TAYLOR, Jailor.

Williamſburg, April 20, 1803.

I will Sell

THE balance of my UPPER TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange diſtrict court. Bond and good ſecurity will be required. Alſo, 600 acres of the TRACT near the court houſe, on the ſame terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

N. B. The ſale of the above tract of Land, is unavoidably poſtponed to the fourth Monday in May next. J. B.

March 18, 1803: 2m.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, under a deed of truſt from David Roſs, eſq. made to John Wickham, Benjamin Moſby, and Geo. Greenhow, in purſuance of a decree of the high court of chancery, made on the 29th day of Sept. 1800, between Andrew Blackburn Colville and others, truſtees for the creditors of James Dunlop, pl'ff. and David Roſs, def't. in order to raiſe the ſum of 5896 dollars 35 cents, with intereſt at 5 per cent from the 29th Oct. 1802, and the further ſum of 3361 dollars 65 cents, with intereſt at 5 per cent from the 29th September, 1800, with the charges and expences of ſale, the following

Eſtates or Plantations,

in the counties of Goochland and Fluvanna, and

Houſes and Lots,

in the town of Columbia, or ſuch part of them as may be neceſſary to raiſe the ſaid ſum of money, with intereſt and charges as aforeſaid.

AN Eſtate or Plantation in the county of Goochland, called *Coles*, containing by eſtimation 1500 acres, more or leſs, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchaſed by ſaid Roſs of the repreſentatives of James Cole, of Wm. Cole and John Hughes, and adjoining the lands now or late of Richard Adams and Samuel Richardſon, according to its known boundaries.

An Eſtate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of *Mount Proſpect*, containing by eſtimation 1200 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands now or late of James Quarles and Joſeph Hardin.

The following LOTS in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit. Number 63, on which the Warehouſe is built; 75, on which is a ſtore now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; 76, now or lately occupied by Mrs. Price; 54, on which is a lumber-houſe, now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; and 74, now or lately occupied by J. Strother.

The ſale will be by public auction, and will take place at Mr. EVANS's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Monday the 16th of May next, when one or more of the truſtees will attend and convey to the purchaſer in purſuance of the truſt deed.

The Lots and Plantations will be expoſed to ſale ſeparately, in the order that ſhall appear to the truſtees who may attend the moſt beneficial to the parties intereſted.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Richmond, 10th April, 1803.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

To RENT,
My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY ſituated on Shockoe Hill, and on the ſtreet leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

A FEW TICKETS,

In the Peterſburg Church Lottery, (Which will certainly commence drawing the 10th May next)

Still for ſale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

☞ Highes prize 10,000 dollars—two of 2000, and one of 1000 dollars

BONDS due at the Cuſtom House Richmond in the month of May become payale on the following days to wit.

	May		May
Brig Fame	10	Sh. Alexander,	
Ship Alexander,		(King)	14
(M'Intosh)	10	Courtney	17
Speedwell	12	Reſtitution	20
Hercules,	12	Flora	27
Sch. Friendſhip	12		

NO. II.

CONCERNING MR. GALLATIN AND THE SALE OF BANK STOCK.

IN my laſt communication it was alledged that Mr. Gallatin ought to have inſiſted upon paying the Dutch debt in Amſterdam; that if he had taken this ground the creditors would have been obliged either to take the riſk of having ſuch a tempting ſum of money upon hand in a dangerous ſituation, or to conſent to a reloan upon terms even more advantageous than thoſe which belonged to the former agreement. Though I am not able to ſtate explicitly the condition of the loan, of the mode of payment, I have ſome reaſon to believe that the Dutchmen have with great caution taken care that the payment ſhou'd be made in gold or ſilver by weight. If this is really the caſe, it will appear that the ſecretary of the treaſury is ſtill more blameable. Predicated upon this ſuppoſition the following obſervations are offered.

We ſhould recollect that there is an expenſive eſtabliſhment at the city of Philadelphia, which is called the mint, the purpoſe of which is to produce coin from gold and ſilver. Without aſcertaining what are the actual expences of this operation, it is deemed not unreaſonable to preſume that it is not leſs than 2 per cent upon the ſum which may be coined. It has been before ſtated and is now repeated, that the whole ſum might have been ſent in the frigates, and that it might have been inſured at 2 per cent. Thus the ſaving in coining by ſending bullion and the loſs by inſurance would counterbalance each other, and one of the idle millions with which the treaſury was overburthened, and which gen. Smith was willing to beſtow on the preſident, might have been tranſported to Holland, without any other loſs than that to which the government would be obliged to ſubmit in coining.—This argument is as plain as the exiſtence of light.

But Mr. Gallatin had it in his power to have taken a ſtill higher and more favorable ground with the Dutchmen. The following is my explanation. The Dutchmen were entitled to receive gold and ſilver by the weight in Amſterdam. Common prudence would have dictated the preference of lending the whole again to ſuch punctual debtors, eſpecially as it might have afforded, if paid, an allurement to ſome requiſition makers. They would have propoſed voluntarily to let the ingots of gold and ſilver remain where they were, and would have abated the intereſt. Gallatin might then have replied; this may be done upon condition that you will pay 2 per cent to the United States for coining. This would have been reaſonable. Dutch prudence and caution would have yielded. Let this be tryed at the bar of common ſenſe; let it be remembered that Europe is in an untranquilized ſtate; that Holland and every thing in it is expoſed to the turbulence of revolutioniſts and requiſitioniſts: that it is at the mercy of a ſingle individual, at whoſe nod, the world, at preſent, ſeems to tremble; that this individual has a mind as capacious as the world and projects as vaſt as both. Who then will hſietate in the opinion that the prudence of the creditors would not have preferred a ſafe depoſit in the U. States, even without intereſt, in preference to thoſe perils and chances? All theſe advantages were in Mr. Gallatin's power.—He has abandoned them all. He has done a thing, which his own ſenſe of ſhame prompts him to obſcure, and perſuades his partizans, and they perſuade their dupes, that there was no ſecurity in ſelling bank ſtock to the merchants of this country, and as little in their bills of exchange.

One part of my argument may be anſwered by alledging a fact, that our cot-

fers do not contain ingots of gold and filver, or other bullion. My rejoinder to this will be, that if this is the fact, there is no occafion to fupport the expenfive eftablifhment of a mint; but let this ftand as it may, the force of the argument in its general fcope cannot be affected. Gallatin might have aflumed the high ground which the agreement secured, and there is not a Dutchman who can underftand the fubftantial difference between receiving 4 per cent upon a million of dollars upon fatisfactory fecurity, with the certainty of the principal hereafter, and the ftrong profpect of lofing both interest and principal; who would not have fubmitted to any propofal of this fort, which might have been made.

Smith, in the National Intelligencer, publifhed fome time ago a defence for Gallatin for the fale of the bank ftock. In this defence he introduced many fac which could not obtain credit with th who remembered that it was the fame Smith and the fame paper, which gave birth and circulation to numberlefs falfehoods and mifrepreferitations againft Pickering, Wolcot, Stoddart, and many other perfons who had been rendered illuftrious by perfecution, and by the triumph of virtue; the fame Smith who refufed to print the exculpations, fo that neither he nor the National Intelligencer had the fmallieft claim to credit.

It was expected that Gallatin wou put his beft foot foremoft, after the mee ing of congrefs, to obtain their approba on of this unexampled and impolitic tranfaction. He has done fo; and his excufes correfpond fo exactly with thofe which Smith formerly gave that there remains no doubt of this conclufion; either that Smith has written for Gallatin, or that Gallatin has written for Smith, and as I confider one of them no better than the other, the reader may take his choice.

While people are deluded with terms and words, with a pompous avowal and profeffion of principles, and with numberlefs things which induce them to give implicit confidence to the prefent blundering, or defigning rulers, the fame rulers are making rapid ftrides to the deftruction of the public rights. They have fold the bank ftock at an immenfe lofs.—They fay that it was to comply with an imperious demand. They repeal taxes, by which the debt could have been otherwife paid. They boaft of feveral millions of idle dollars in the treafury In this way it might be fuppofed that their career would be fhort, that they would soon arrive at that point where univerfal vengeance would expofe and plunge them into difgrace. But that will not happen. The natural refources of this country are in fuch a ftate of rapid increafe, that blunders of this fort will be foon forgotten in the tide of fucceſs and profperity. The encreafing population creates an increafeing conſumption, and theſe combined produce an increafing commerce, from which will be derived additional revenue. Nor is this all. Before the elevation of the prefent rulers, government was obliged to expend many millions of dollars in eftabliſhing ſettlements, and awing our Indian neighbors into peace, beſides loſing about two millions of dollars in the two inſurrections which happen in Pennſylvania. The Indians are now peaceable; many millions of acres of land are brought into market, which are worth as many dollars. Gallatin reports ſales of land to the amount of half a milllion of dollars, and we may expect this to be encreaſed every year.—What a field for ſpeculation! What boundleſs opening to ſerve favorites!—What a proſpect for a bargain with ſome rich enterpriſing foreigner, whoſe good fortune may bring him into contact with Gallatin and Co. when ſome actual or fictious emergency has been created! And who is there ſo ſtupid as to believe, that there will be any heſitation to plunge into the moſt deſtructive conduct! The man who could have the audacious effrontery to ſell an article which every body wanted, in a ſecret manner at a loſs of ten per cent. when the United States had five times as much money lying idle in their treaſury as was wanted, who is ſupported and juſtified not only in the act, but ſtill more in the impudent reaſons which he has given, will not find either fears or ſcruples, in ſelling the lands at a fourth, or even leſs than a fourth, of their value.—All that is neceſſary is to offer an excuſe; whether it be good or bad, rational or impudent, his confederates will not only receive and admit it but will inform their conſtituents, that this *father of inſurrections* is a moſt accompliſhed financer, and a moſt profound politician.*

Reader whoever thou art, and of whatever political ſect or opinion, I beſeech thee to mark the contraſt.

Timothy Pickering diſburſed many millions of dollars; he remitted vaſt ſums to Europe; he gained in the operation of bills of exchange more than 14000 dollars; he was abuſed and calumniated in the moſt opprobrious manner by Gallatin and others. A revolution happens Fickering goes out; Gallatin comes in, and in the firſt ſcene of the firſt act of his adminiſtration, he finks more than one hundred thouſand dollars in the ſale of bank ſtock, and the party juſtify it by ſaying that he might have loſt more in remitting bills of exchange.

If, in theſe explanations, I have not ſatisfied my readers, that the high prieſt of democracy is not the worſt financier who ever pretended to adminiſter the affairs of a nation; yet I think that there will not be a man who underſtands the firſt rules of arithmetic, or the rudiments of Dilworth, who will not pronounce that he is very far from being the beſt.

I ſhall not purſue any point with ſuch inquiſitorial exactitude as to aſcertain whether theſe blaſting and irreparable injuries have proceeded from the weakneſs or the wickedneſs of their author. My object is to ſhew and expoſe them, to place things in a view ſo plain and perſpicuous that my fellow-citizens will have nothing to do but to ſtop, to liſten, to read and to condemn.

My own opinion is, that Gallatin is a mere bubble, ſupported by popular deluſion. To give reſpectability to his declamations, and pamphlets one lends him virtue, another genius, another induſtry, &c. Upon all great occations, the lazy and ignorant wiſh to hang their opinions ſomewhere. In the late occurrences of this country, the democrats have choſen Gallatin as their Meſſiah, and they have increaſed their adoration in order to conceal their own folly.

FEDERALIST.

* *The correctneſs of this prophecy will be ſeen hereafter.*

NEW-YORK GAZETTE, April 29.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

The arrival yeſterday of the ſhip Juliana, captain Brown, after a paſſage of 36 days from London, has ſerved to relieve the anxiety of the public relative to reports of a renewal of hoſtilities between England and France.

Our London papers by the Juliana are to the evening of the 19th of March, 11 days later than before received.

From a peruſal of them we find, that there is a ſtrong probability of war. In all the ports of England, vigorous exertions are making to equip the navy, by the impreſſment of ſeamen, and the organization of ſeamen. Similar exertions are making in France.

The following report, relative to an embargo having taken place in the ports of France, is from the Courier of the 19th of March.

Three o'clock, P. M. We have juſt heard a rumour, which is in circulation in the city.—It is, that an Embargo has been laid upon our ſhips in the French ports.

We mention the rumour; but have not been able at this late hour to aſcertain whether it be authentic or not. It produced ſome effect upon the funds.—the three per cents. which were at 65 for money, and 66 for account, fell to 54 3-8 for money, and 65 1-4 for the account."

The Dutch government has received official information of the Dey of Algiers having declared war againſt France.

News of the detention of the Cape of Good Hope, was not received in London until the 28th of May. But there are ſtrong reaſons for believing, the new had reached France ſome time previous.

Col. Barclay, his Majeſty's conſul general for the Eaſtern States of America, took leave of his Majeſty at the levee on the 16th ult. previous to his return to America.

We have been as copious in our extracts from the London prints, as our room would admit.

Meſſage of his Majeſty, delivered to both Houſes of Parliament the eighth of March.

HIS Majeſty thinks it neceſſary to acquaint the Houſe of Lords, that as very conſiderable military preparations are carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, he has judged it expedient to adopt additional meaſures of precaution for the ſecurity of his dominions. Though the preparations to which his majeſty refers, are avowedly directed to colonial ſervice, yet, as diſcuſſions of great importance are now ſubſiſting between his majeſty and the French government, the reſult of which muſt be at preſent uncertain, his majeſty is induced to make this communication to his faithful commons, in full perſuaſion that whilſt they partake of his majeſty's earneſt and unvarying ſolicitude for the continuation of peace, he may rely with perfect confidence on their public ſpirit and liberality, to enable his majeſty to adopt ſuch meaſures as circumſtances may appear to require, for ſupporting the honor of his crown and the eſſential intereſts of his people G. R.

A letter from Liverpool, of a late date, from Rathbone, Hughes and Duncan, ſays—

"On the 11th inſt. we tranſmitted you the king's meſſage. On the 10th it was diſcuſſed in both houſes of parliament, and an addreſs from each was unanimouſly voted; but no information was communicated by miniſters, as to the points under diſcuſſion between this government and France; nor were any intimations given from whence to judge of our proſpects in reſpect to peace or war.

"It was reſolved by the members of both houſes, that the nation ought to be additionally prepared for the latter; and it was officially announced, that it was intended to embody the militia, and that a large vote for additional ſeamen would be propoſed. The fact is, that a very conſiderable number have been already impreſſed, or voluntarily entered, and that a great activity prevails in all the ſeaports for the equipment of a naval force.

"For the preſent the ſale of naval imports is nearly ſuſpended, and it is probable that no material occurrences will take place till our proſpects are more clearly aſcertained."

LONDON, *March* 14.

A meſſenger from France arrived yeſterday morning, but did not, and indeed could not, bring the anſwer of the firſt conſul to his majeſty's meſſage, and our conſequent preparations. They have occaſioned the utmoſt ſurpriſe at Boulogne, Calais, Havre, and along the whole line of the French coaſt. The inhabitants are perfectly ignorant of the cauſes that have induced us to aſſume an attitude of ſuch formidable vigour. At Havre, great preparations are making for the reception of Bonaparte, who is expected to-morrow.

Among the numerous reports which are circulated daily, we heard yeſterday that the firſt conſul has written a very inſolent letter to the king, of which the following is the ſubſtance:—"Brother, in diſputes between nations of ſuch importance as England and France, a queſtion muſt neceſſarily ariſe of conſiderable moment, viz. "which is the greater?" We, of courſe, reciprocally, muſt be partial; and I have no heſitation in declaring, that if Britain do not ſubmit to my claims, the Engliſh empire muſt be *eraſe* (deſtroyed.)"

To this rumour we do not give the ſlighteſt credit, for if ſuch a letter had really been received, all explanation with Bonaparte would have been in the higheſt decree criminal. We ſhould have declared war. Two other reports ſtand on a leſs looſe foundation, but we have not been able to aſcertain that they deſerve credit. They are, firſt, that an inſult had been offered on the ſubject of Malta, and of ſuch a nature as not to be ſuffered: and, 2d, that French troops, under the diſguiſe of Dutchmen, have taken poſſeſſion of the Cape, and thus committed an infraction of a treaty, the principles of which have already been ſeveral times violated.

At all our dock yards, the greateſt activity and vigilance prevail.

Orders have been iſſued by the treaſury board, for all the revenue cruiſers to be immediately employed in the ſervice of the admiralty.

Mr. Morriſon arrived yeſterday from Malta, with diſpatches. He came thro' France, and was only twenty days on his journey. The iſland was ſtill in our poſſeſſion, and no expectation of its ſpeedy evacuation were entertained when Mr. Morriſon left it.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning with letters and papers from Holland of the 8th. Our preparations were not of courſe known in Holland at the date of thoſe letters.

The following general orders, dated Horſe Guards, March 12, and ſigned H. Calvert, adj. general of the forces, appeared in the Gazette of Saturday: "It is the king's pleaſure, that notwithſtanding any leave of abſence granted by his majeſty, or by the commander in chief, all officers belonging to regiments in G. Britain, or on foreign ſtations, do join their reſpective corps without delay, except ſuch officers as are employed on the recruiting ſervice.

The report of perſons having been taken up in Yorkſhire charged with high treaſon and a connection with Deſpard, was not unfounded. On Thurſday laſt was tried at York, William Lee, (aged 24) and William Ronxley, both of Sheffield, for having, between September 1801, and Chriſtmas laſt paſt, feloniouſly adminiſtered an oath to Wm. Sinnet, of Cheſterfield, collier, to engage in an aſſociation or conſpiracy, formed for the purpoſe of diſturbing the peace.—Theſe two men were only indicted for unlawfully adminiſtering an oath, but a peruſal of the evidence againſt them will ſhew that they were guilty of High Treaſon. They aſſociated, they took a ſecret oath, were to overthrow the government by force of arms, the wives and families of thoſe who fell in battle were provided for, and theſe ignoramſ, deſpicable miſcreants, were to govern this country! In every particular the ſocieties of Sheffield reſembled thoſe of Deſpard, and they were no doubt in connection with them as it appears about the time he was apprehended, the conſpiracy at Sheffield was detected, in conſequence of a letter from London being intercepted at the General Poſt-Office. Theſe Sheffield traitors prepared pikes, about three times the ſize of a carving knife, but edged on both ſides like a dagger. Their deſign was to ſeize the barracks at Sheffield, poſſeſs themſelves of arms, and then take the town. They gave themſelves out to conſiſt of 1000 men in Sheffield; but we truſt are not ſo numerous. The priſoners were found guilty of adminiſtering the unlawful oaths, and ſentenced to ſeven years tranſportation. It is a great pity they are not puniſhed with death. Such an example at Sheffield might prove a ſalutary leſſon, and we fear it is much wanted in that town. By our account of the Hartford county meeting it will be ſeen Mr. Baker late member of Parliament for that county, thinks the conſpiracy of Deſpard was connected with the deſign of Bonaparte, to invade England at this moment. Should this conjecture be founded the Chief Conſul will indeed, have been guilty of the blackeſt perfidy.

March 15. The Neptune. Decade, Topaze, Seahorſe, Galatea, Andromeda, and Succeſs, have been ordered to be got ready at Portſmouth with all poſſible diſpatch,

On Saturday the following ſhips were commiſſioned: Dreadnought, 98; Malta, 80; Tonnant, 80; Spartiate, 80; Plantagenet, 74; Mars, 74; Minotaur, 74; Thunderer, 74; Conqueror, 74; Sceptre, 74.

During the preſs on the river, a great number of American ſeamen have been taken; in conſequence, Mr. Erving, the conſul of the United States, reſident in London, has had a long interview with the Lords of the Adm. when all thoſe ſeamen who could produce ſatisfactory teſtimonials of their being citizens of America, were ordered to be diſcharged. Several, however, have entered voluntarily.

March 17. A circumſtance of a very extraordinary nature tranſpired yeſterday, which, however, made no noiſe or impreſſion on the city. On Tueſday night, at half paſt ten o'clock, a perſon arrived express at the Admiralty from Brighton, with an account of a French veſſel having drifted on ſhore near that place; ſhe had, it ſeems, been deſerted by the crew, excepting a boy, and having been boarded, was found to be laden with about 100,000 ſtand of arms.—Before the crew left her, they threw a box on ſhore near Shoreham, and found to contain *Stands of Green Colours*, ſuited to the Iriſh.—Theſe colours had the word *Union* on them, and we have heard it ſtated, with a French and Iriſh hand united underneath. This is the account which was in general circulation; ſome ſaid the ſhip was found off Corke. The Admiralty was engaged yeſterday in examing green colours of the nature alluded to; but we doubt the reports of the quantity of arms. Thoſe who have been able to inveſtigate all the circumſtances can judge whether this ſhip be a ſtratagem or not.—Nothing is more likely than that Bonaparte would ſend a veſſel with arms, &c. apparently for the Iriſh rebels, but really deſtined to fall into our hands to create alarm, and have an influence on the negociation. At the ſame time it is not be forgotten, that nothing is more likely than that Bonaparte would ſend Iriſh rebels to ſcour it the fears expreſſed in the King's meſſage be founded.

While we find Bonaparte's indignation is not ſo great as to ſend forth an inſtant declaration of war, in anſwer to the King's meſſage, we learn he does not receive the challenge to fight him ſingle-handed with good temper. We yeſterday ſaw two letters from Engliſh gentlemen, who were preſent at the Conſular audience on Saturday laſt. They fully confirm the following account, which appeared in a miniſterial paper yeſterday:

"When Bonaparte entered the Audience Chamber on Sunday laſt, his features were menacing, and his whole frame ſeemed violently agitated. Lord Whitworth was at the audience. The firſt conſul addreſſed him immediately upon his entrance; he obſerved with warmth that a war had now deſolated Europe for fifteen years, and aſked whether it is now to be renewed? adding, that if it was to be renewed, it would be the fault of G. Britain. Bonaparte then went amongſt the ladies, but ſoon after returned to Lord Whitworth, and vehemently declared, that the armaments now preparing in the ports France were deſtined only for the colonies, in the preſervation of which England was as much intereſted as he could be. To this no anſwer was made. He ſoon afterwards quitted the the room, calling on God and man to witneſs, that he hoped vengeance would be inflicted on that power, which by a violation of treaty ſhould cauſe the renewal of hoſtilities. All accounts agree that his countenance was throughout almoſt diſfigured by paſſion: and that his tone was ſo loud and vehement, that at leaſt half the company preſent muſt have heard all that paſſed on this extraordinarp occaſion."

Gen. Fox immediately goes to Ireland, as Commander in Chief.

March 18. Accounts from the Hague ſtate, that the French expedition to the Louiſiana will ſail before the end of March.

March 19. Bonaparte is ſtated to have addreſſed Lord Whitworth thus: "If you will have war WAR, my Lord, you ſhall have fifteen years of it."

March 20. On the arrival of the courier, announcing to Bonaparte the King's meſſage to Parliament, the Conſul immediately ſent for Gen. Duroque (diſtinguiſhed by his ſucceſsful embaſſy to the Pruſſian court) and after an audience, which conſumed the greater part of the night, Duroque was diſpatched on a ſecond miſſion to Berlin; and it is underſtood that Bonaparte waits the reſult of this meaſure, previous to the definitive reply to the remonſtrance of our Cabinet.

Encampments are to be formed, as ſoon as the militia is organized, in the maritime counties.—Lord Cornwallis, it is ſaid in the event of a rupture, will command in the Eaſtern Diſtrict. Berham Downs is to be the Head quarters of the Kent diſtrict. Lord Moira, Generals Lake, Moore, Coote, and others, are by report, nominated to commands.

Yeſterday morning we received the Moniteur of the 15th; and laſt night the French mail arrived, and poſſeſſed us of the Paris papers of the 16th.—The official Journal preſerves a cautious ſilence on the ſubject of the differences exiſting between the countries.

The news of hoſtile preparations has created an extraordinary ſenſation amongſt the Dutch. Their funds have declined in conſequence. On Tueſday the reſcription fell from 66 1-2 to 65 1-2.

A private letter from Liſbon, arrived by the laſt mail, has the following ſingular article:

General Laſneſs is arrived. Scarcely had he entered his former hotel, when he wrote to his Royal highneſs the Prince Regent, that he came to reſume his diplomatic functions, but that he could not appear at any levee before all the miniſters who were in power when he left portugal, were diſmiſſed!

"The Prince yielding to circumſtances, ſeeing they would not ſurrrender to him, caſhiered his beſt friends and appointed his enemies to be their ſucceſſors.

So much for the independence of Portugal!"

A Cabinet Council ſat ſeveral hours yeſterday, and a meſſenger we underſtand, was diſpatched to Lord Whitworth as ſoon at the council broke up

We communicated yeſterday the ſubſtance of the converſation that paſſed between Bonaparte and Lord Whitworth on ſunday laſt—the menacing looks, the agitated manner, the angry tone of the former—the cool dignity, the firmneſs, and the moderation of the latter.——That our readers may not imagine we procured our information from a ſource not authentic, we think it neceſſary to ſtate here, in the moſt diſtinct manner, THAT THAT INTELLIGENCE RESTS UPON THE STRONGEST FOUNDATION, AND THAT IT IS ACCURATE IN EVERY PART.— We are enabled to make this aſſertion, by letters from two Engliſh Gentlemen who were preſent at the audience on Sunday who heard the converſation, and watched the looks and geſtures of the Firſt Conſul.

As he retired from the audience chamber, he invoked in a loud tone of voice, the vengeance of GOD on that power which ſhould be the cauſe of the WAR; and having uttered theſe words, he burſt into the greateſt rage through the foldings doors of the chamber, before one of his pages could open it for him.

It appears from all the accounts that have been received from paris, that Bonaparte was by no means prapared to expect ſuch vigorous preperation on our part. As ſoon as the meſſage arrived, a Council of State was called, which ſat from ſeven in the morning till eleven at night. Couriers were immediately diſpatched to Vienna, Berlin, Peterſburgh, and Italy.

We have alredy ſaid, that we ſuſpect Bonaparte will do every thing in his power to procraſtinate. Our Miniſters, however we are glad hear, are determined not to permit a lingering negociation. The ~~following obſervations in a paper concied~~ with them, coincide with thoſe which we expreſſed in our paper of Thurſday:—There is one event with reſpect to which his majeſty's Miniſters, we have no doubt, will provide as far as ſuch an occurrence can be provided againſs, by ſtipulation and agreement—they will not ſuffer the preſent criſis to paſs without comming to ſome *preciſe and ſpecific ſettlement*, upon all the objects now under diſcuſſion—and they are fully aware *that nothing would be ſo diſadvantageous to the nation as to permit the preſent Negociation to be ſpun out, and the objects of diſpute packed up, for the preſent.* If any ſuch atempt ſhould be made we are ſatisfied they are fully determined to reſiſt it.—Having *armed*, they will not *diſarm*, without placing every point under diſcuſſion in a ſatisfactory ſtate.

"We heartily wiſh we could truſt as implicitly to the diſpoſition of the firſt Conſul, as we are ſure we may to that His Majeſty's Miniſters—That without recurring to cauſes of diſcontent and diſquietude, which may have taken place ſince the treaty of Amiens, without having recourſe to mutual reproaches, circumſtances may admit of conciliation, and that we may be permitted to look with confidence for the future—but, *if an inordinate ambition induces the Chief*

Consul of France to annex continually new territories to the Republic, to extend his views to projects repugnant to British interests, treaties may be signed, but jealousies will exist, incompatible with the true spirit of peace."

Government we have been informed this morning, expects to receive a definitive answer from Bonaparte to night. —Their Ultimatum was dispatched on Thursday last, and, as we understand, an immediate reply was demanded, they are in expectation of dispatches to night or to-morrow morning, that will decide the question of peace or war.

Should war be declared, government of course will not let a French ship come out of any of the French ports.

The shipwrights and caulkers employed in the merchants yards in the river, have made an offer to the Admiralty of their services to be employed in any yard their Lordships may direct, to assist in equipping the fleet. This offer is not accepted, the artificers in the yards being equal to all the duty.

Lord Keith arrived at Plymouth on Thursday morning, and immediately hoisted his flag on board the *Culloden*, of 74 guns.

An English vessel arrived on Wednesday night from La Houge. She sailed from thence last Sunday evening in consequence of the bustle and confusion that was going on at La Hogue and Cherbourg. She was about to load oysters for London, and was heaving out ballast for that purpose; but from the warlike appearance of affairs in that neighbourhood, the Captain thought it most prudent to leave it as early as possible.

Tickets were leaving at the houses of all those connected with the army, and the utmost confusion seemed to prvail.

The rumours of changes in the Administration, are, we understand, unfounded. Earl St. Vincent, we rejoice to hear, remains in office.

Price of Stocks, March 19, *at* 12 *o;clock*—3 per cent, Consols 65 3-4 64 53-84; Ditto, for Acc. 66 3-4 65 1-2; 3 per cent. Reduced. shut; Omnium 13 12 3-4 disc.

PARIS, MARCH 14 ——*French Fands*—5 per Cent. 58 58 113-424 59 13-44 60.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 17.—Sailed for Bristol with orders to impress and to enter volunteer seamen, the *Sirius*, of 36 guns. Captain Prowse; also for the same purpose, the *Nemesis*, of 32 guns, Captain P. Somerville; and *Atalanta*, of 18 guns' Captain Griffiths. Those gun-boats which are in a state fit for service, are ordered to be got ready for commission.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 18.—Sailed, the *Minerva* frigate, Captain Kittoe (acting), for the Downs; and the *Pigmy* cutter, Lieu. White, for Cowes, to impress seamen. Preparations are making for Admiral Lord Gardner, who is expected here to morrow morning, to hoist his flag as commander in chief at this port, in the room of Admiral Milbanke.

Admiral Holloway is appointed second in command at this port; a station which the admiral filled in the late war with much honor to himself, and benefit to the public.

YARMOUTH, MARCH 18.—The press still continues very warm in our Roads; and every ship is brought too, and the crew mustered, by which a number of good seamen has been procured for service.

PRIVATE LETTER.

PARIS, MARCH 14

There was Yesterday, as usual a grand circle at the Thuilleries. The Ambassadors of the different Powers were in the Saloon, with a numerous assemblage of strangers and Ladies of distinction, Generals, Senators, Tribunes, Legislators, &c. &c. Bonaparte entered, with an unusual alertness of manner, & after saluting the company, he addressed himself to Lord Whitworth, in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by all who were present—"You know, my Lord, that a terrible storm has arisen between England and France."

Lord Whitworth.—"Yes, General Consul, but it is to be hoped that this storm will be dissipated without any serious consequences."

Bonaparte.—"It will be dissipated when England shall have evacuated Malta. If not, the cloud will burst, and the bolt must fall. The King of England has promised by Treaty to evacuate that place, and who is to violate the faith of Treaties?" Lord Whitworth (surprised on finding himself questioned in this manner, and before so many persons)—"But you know, Ge. Consul, the circumstances which have hitherto delayed the evacuation of Malta. The intention of my Sovereign is to fulfil the Treaty of Amiens: and you also know"———

Bonaparte.—"You know (with impetuosity) that the French have carried on the war for ten years, and you cannot doubt but that they are in a condition to wage it again. Inform your Court, that if, on the receipt of your dispatches, orders are not issued for the immediate surrender of Malta, then *War is declared*. I declare my firm resolution is to see the Treaty carried into affect, and leave it to the Ambassadors of the several Powers, who are present, to say who is in the wrong. You flattered yourselves that France would not dare to shew her resentment whilst her spuadrons were at St. Domingo. I am happy thus publicly to undeceive you on that head."

Lord Whitworth.—"But, General, the negociation is not yet broken, and there is even reason to believe——"

Bonaparte.—"Of what negociation does your Lordship speak? Is it necessary to negociate what is conceded by treaty—to negociate the fulfilment of engagements and the duties of good faith."—(Lord W. was about to reply. Bonaparte made a sign with his hand, and continued in a less elevated tone.) —"My Lord, your Lady is indisposed. She may probably breath her native air rather sooner than you or I expected. I wish most ardently for peace, but if my just demand be not instantly complied with, then war must follow, and God will decide. If treaties are not sufficient to bind to peace, then the vanquished most not be left in a condition to offer injury."

Here this unexpected conversation terminated, if that term be allowed, where the discourse was almost wholy on one side. Bonapart afterwords walked up and down the hall, and discoursed with several persons with an assumed air of gaiety. To the English, however, who met his eye, his regards were limited to a cold salute.

This scene is so important in its nature and consequences, and at the same time so new in diplomatic history, that I have taken so much pains to get to its details. The auditors were numerous and attentive, but some difficulty arose from the quick sallies, as the reply did not always very graciously await the answer. Some traits of extreme vivacity on the part of the First Consul I do not choose to hazard. In other respects the text I believe, is faithful, and I leave it to you to make the comment.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1803.

From the Foreign Intelligence published in this day's Gazette, War between Great Britain and France may be considered as having already taken place.—The conduct of Bonaparte has been marked with unparalleled insolence. Ambition & the love of power seem to be the only passions of his heart. To be the sovereign of the European world, is his sole object. The fortune which will attend his arms if hostilities are commenced, will, however, mos probably be very different from the astonishing success which he experienced in the last war.—The liberty of France was before supposed to be the object, in defence of which he fought. But to conquer and to enslave is the object of the present war.—France in the last was united, and Britain divided in their sentiments. In the present case the French will be far from being unanimous in their designs, but the people of Great Britain will be united to a man.

Extract of a letter from a young Virginian in Philadelphia, to his friend in Richmond, dated April 23, 1803.

"After hearing of the late disagreeable proceedings in Richmond, you may conclude that I was not much surprised on being informed of the death of poor Grymes.

"Does it not seem to you, that the combatants of the present day go to the field with minds bent upon one another's destruction? That nothing but death can atone for an offence, perhaps, not intended, and if intended, given in a moment when passion or intoxication had triumphed over reason? The usual plea for a duel is, that the offence is of such a nature as to demand redress, and that it can, in no other manner, be redressed than by assuming the prerogative of private revenge. Shall an individual then, dare to punish with death, an offence which the legislative wisdom of his country deemed unworthy of notice? Reason and humanity revolt at such an unwarrantable usurpation of authority.—Why are the ears of legislation deaf to the cries of afflicted parents, of widows and of orphans who are daily made to mourn the consequences of this barbarous practice? Without having made trial, all expedients for preventing duelling have been pronounced vain!

"Had Weishap, with all his crew of frantic jacobins, been for years endeavoring to instill his principles into the minds of the young men of Richmond, I could not have expected more disgraceful conduct than attended the late elections.—To see the respect due from youth to age forgotten amidst the contentions of party, is no more than what might be expected: but to behold the sacred ties of parent and child, in a manner, trampled under foot, indicates an advancement in jacobinism, which, for the peace of my country, I had hoped was far distant. For the honor of human nature, I could wish that Callender (from whom I derive my information) may be mistaken in his statement of facts."

Sir W. Poulteney, in the British house of commons, on the 16th of March, on a debate of embodying the militia, observed, in reply to the secretary of war, that "the right hon. gentleman cannot have forgotten what the militia of America did against us; we sent out a very great regular force, but we were beat, and that by militia."

In answer to the anonymous writer on Education in the Examiner, we shall make a few observations—

The first paragraph of his literary essay appears to us, nearly unintelligible, at least if it means any thing, it is such a species of buffoonery, as merits no reply —Without therefore attempting to unravel his meaning, or to examine the grounds of his objections to the study of the ancient Languages, we shall briefly state, the many advantages which appear to us, to arise from an acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Authors—

1st. These Languages can be acquired at a period of life, which is not suited for the study of any of the Arts and Sciences.—They can, not only, be acquired from the age of five to fourteen, but acquired without neglecting the English or the necessary modern tongues, such as the French and the Italian, which is our opinion ought to be taught along with them.—Three or four languages may be learned with equal facility in nearly the same time as two.—The analysis of the one assists to unfold the structure of the others, and the knowledge of several tends to enlarge and expand the delicate organs of the minds of youth in a manner which one language never can accomplish.

2nd. As many words of the English language are derived from the Latin and Greek, it is impossible ever to be fully acquainted with either the structure of sentences or the precise meaning of the words, which we use, without some knowledge of these ancient languages.

3dly. From the universal estimation in which the Latin has been held in Europe, most of the elementary books in the several sciences are written in Latin—In mathematics the first six books of Euclid the 11th and 12th with the data constitute almost the only proper elementary books which we have in English relating to Geometry.—It is well known that the three first books of Robert Simson's Conic Sections are those only translated into English, the 4th and 5th which contain many of the most important propositions, are still in Latin; nor have we any other treatise on the sections of the cone written in English fit to put into the hands of a student—The Conic sections of the Marquis de l'Hospital, and M. de la Hire, two very excellent works, are both in French. With regard to the construction of geometrical Loci, there is not a single treatise that we know of in the English language. The two best works on that subject, are by Robert Simson and Mathew Stewart, but they are both in Latin. We have even no correct edition of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia in the English language. The paltry translation by Mote, unaccompanied by a single explanatory note, deserves not the name. In the higher parts of mathematics, the mere English scholar is still more at a loss. Newton, McLaurin, Barrow, and the other English mathematicians have written almost all their essays in Latin. Euler and the most eminent mathematicians on the continent, have adopted the same custom. In physic, natural history, botany and chemistry, the case is also the case—Unless, therefore, Dr. Rush could persuade the booksellers in London and America to publish translations of the principal scientific books which have been written in Latin, his scheme of education would answer little purpose.—Before we dismiss this subject, we should be glad to know what the writer in the Examiner means by 'Dr. Rush's ridiculous superstition.' We believe Dr. Rush is a sincere Christian, and if the writer call this superstition, we trust the public, for the sake of their youth, will mark the sentiment.

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have favored the subscription for building an Academy at New Glasgow, in the county of Albemarle, are requested to attend at the said place on Friday the 10th day of June next, either in person or by proxy, to elect Trustees agreeable to act of assembly for carrying into operation the said building.

April 30, 1803. 4tp.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

An address to the Inhabitants of Montgomery County, Maryland; by their fellow-citizen,

Charles H. W. Wharton.

NUMBER III.

When maturely considering the removals made by Mr. Jefferson, we shall discover the only ground upon which they can be defended to be their necessity.—If these removals were necessary—if any the most remote advantage accrued to the nation by this measure, then of course they are in unison with the immutable principles of political justice. But in order to shew this necessity two things must be proved. *First*, that the Federalists, who had hitherto filled the offices of our government, had not discharged with fidelity the duties of their respective stations—or, *secondly*, if no charge of this kind had been sustained, that there must nevertheless result some benefit to the country by their removal. As to the first, no charge of this kind has ever been adduced. Federalists have not been accused of mal-conduct in their office.—Democratic insolence has not dared to call in question their integrity or their talents. They have been allowed by their opponents to possess both. Mr. Jefferson admits them to be attached to the constitution—In plain and explicit terms he calls them *Republicans*; and yet, strange as it may appear, these are the very men marked out as victims to executive vengeance! Why is this done? If they be honest men, why remove them? If they be Republicans, should they not be patronized as friends to our country; or what seems still more grateful to a Democratic ear, the friends of the people? In order to justify this measure every *republican character* hath thrown in his mite; and something like an apology has been made out. The bawling demagogue—the mischievous disorganizer, and the former inhabitants of a dungeon have enlisted under the banners—and sophistry, instead of argument, has been employed to convince us of its propriety. We have been told that a rotation in office is essentially necessary to the well being of our government; that it is the very life and spirit Republican institutions; that the removals were therefore in unison with the soundest policy; and upon this ground, and this alone, has the measure found advocates. Let us combat this position. It is certainly specious; but I trust I shall be able to convince you of its fallacy. 'A rotation in office,' they say, 'is essentially necessary to the well being of Republican governments.' I deny it. In order to demonstrate the non-existence of such necessity, let us suppose that ten persons have entered into a social compact, and formed a government—I would just observe that imported patriots are excluded from such supposed association, because they are generally such orderly, enlightened citizens as to need not the restraint of the laws. Well, in this government, as in every rational one, offices must be created. To discharge the duties of these offices, talents and integrity are required.

The society invest a President with full powers to select characters to fill these offices. The persons appointed to not abuse the trust reposed in them. For eight years have they undergone the fatigues of the public business; and during this time they have given universal satisfaction. There talents are undoubted, their reputation unturnished with a blush—what now should we say of the President of such society if he were to dismiss these faithful servants of the people? Would the measure be deemed prudent or wise? On what ground could it be advocated? What benefit could possibly arise to the people by a step like this? all rational men would condemn it. They would see in it the spirit of arty—political intolerance would peep under the assumed garb of promoting the interest of the association—Its injustice & impolicy would be evident to the meanest capacity, and all would execrate its author as an insidious foe to their best interest and prosperity. Such would be their conclusions, if one gram of common sense, or one spark of virtue existed among them—And yet it is upon this principle—this dangerous—this visionary principle of rotation in office, that Mr. Jefferson is advocated in the removals he has made! I ask why were removals made at all? Did the publick interest demand them? Did the offices call for greater talent than then filled them? This last question will be answered in the negative; but we are told that the removals have been made that each party might participate in the offices of our government.—What mean artifice! what despicable subterfuge! No, sir, a motive honorable like this is unknown to the pure sons of Democracy They were removed because they are Federalists; because they venerated the character of gen. Washington, while the high priests of Democracy hired assassins to stab it: because they approved the administration of Mr. Adams, while he triumphed in the supposed plans he occasioned that venerable character. These, these fellow citizens are the causes of their removal. Hostile to our constitution from its very adoption, the very moment of its adoption, this genuine republican sickened at the sight of federalists holding offices under it. His dark soul fought every means of inflicting on those who would not fall down, worship and adore this political monster of the new world. Destitute of those ennobling qualities which almost liken man to his maker, his obdurate heart was gratified at seeing the silver headed veteran reduced to penury & want, & forced to labour with that hand which had once gallantly unsheathed his sword in the sacred cause of freedom. The services formerly rendered to one's country; the same acquired by military exploits; the loss of health; the total deprivation of fortune; all these were but feeble barriers indeed against that spirit of persecution, which lighted up in the centre of our union, blazes destruction in the face of every officer. Federalists *must* be removed; the voice of faction had denounced them: the work *of reformation* must be begun, and that work was reserved for the illustrious man of the people. Let us now, my countrymen proceed to an examination of some other part of the existing administration. I trust I have proved to you that the removals made by Mr. Jefferson are unnecessary; that in making these removals he has not promoted, in the smallest degree, the interests of the people; but only gratified the dark spirit of political revenge. No interest of the nation demanded them; no supplicatory address had saluted the eye of the sage of Monticello, praying them to be made.

It was therefore an arbitrary act, It was an act not called for by the public will. It was an act which must eternally tarnish the political fame of its author.

¶ EURIKOTES, NO. I. is unavoidably laid over till our next.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Overton Cosby, executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Spratt, the same Overton Cosby and James Ross, surviving partners of Overton Cosby & Company, and the same Overton Cosby and James Ross, merchants and partners, trading under the Firm of James Ross & Co, Plaintiffs,

And

Thomas Blane, Robert Kennon, surviving partner of Horsburg and Kenson, William Maitland, Peter Baird, Satchell, Berkeley, & Company, and Samuel Brandram, Thomas Maltby and George Glenny, assignees of the said Thomas Blane and John Hamilton, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Robert Andrews and John Pierce, acting Trustees of Samuel Beall, deceased, Plaintiffs,

And

William Moseley, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

WHEREAS I some time since gave my BOND to Richard Cotrell, sen. for 43l. all which amount has been paid except about 14 dollars, as will appear from receipts now in my possession; the public are therefore cautioned against trading for or receiving the said bond at the original amount, as I am determined not to pay more than the balance due of about 14 dollars. The said bond is either in the possession of Richard Cotrell, sen. or his son Richard Cotrell, jun.

1* JOHN KELLY.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE
TRACT OF LAND,

CONSISTING of 300 acres—situated in Northumberland county, on the river Great Wicomoco. There belongs to it almoft all the advantages which any tract of land can poffefs. It has a landing, at which a veffel drawing 15 feet water may lie with perfect fafety, and in twenty yards of the fhore. Fifh and oyfters are fufficiently abundant. In fertility of foil, I dare affert that it is inferior to none in the Northern Neck. About 300 acres of it is heavily covered with timber, a great part of which is fit for plank.

If any perfon fhould be difpofed to purchafe it, money or negroes will be taken in payment. One third of the price to be paid when poffeffion is given; a fecond third in twelve months; and the remaining third in two years.

JOHN GORDON,
Northumberland county.
April 13, 1803. 1aw4w‡

FOR SALE,
Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and diftant from Aylett's warehoufe three miles; There is on this plantation a fmall dwelling houfe, with fome few out houfes; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, befide about 500 young trees. There is alfo on this plantation a valuable mill feat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles diftant from Hanover town, and fix from Aylett's warchoufe, containing 568 acres, and is one of the beft foreft plantations in the county. It is deemed unneceffary to enter into a more particular defcription of the lands, as it is prefumed no perfon will purchafe without firft viewing. 1aw tf

Robert Temple.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia Diftrict,
November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Harris, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
—— Bethune and —— Smith, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Bethune and Smith, and Richard Adams and James Fifher, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Adams and Fifher, *Defendants.* } In CHANCERY.

THE defendants —— Bethune and —— Smith, not having entered their appearance and given fecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this diftrict: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counfel, *It is ordered*, That the faid defendants do appear here on the firft day of the next term, and anfwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome one of the newfpaper. printed in the city of Richmond, for two months fucceffively, and poffed up at the front door of the Capitol in the faid city

A Copy—Teffe,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

NOTICE.

WAS ftored with the fubfcriber, on ftorage, one HOGSHEAD TOBACCO, the 21ft June, 1801; both heads out; of courfe the number could not be afcertained; Lynch's infpection, 1201bs. tare, 1520lbs. nett. The owner, proving property and paying cuftomary ftorage and other charges, the tobacco will be delivered.

Benjamin Stetson.
Richmond, April 15, 1803.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

BAR IRON,	Shoes,
Nail Rods,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
German and blifter-ed Steel,	Hyfon & Imperial Tea,
2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d & 20d Nails,	French Brandy,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	W. India and N. E. Rum,
Ladies' Kid & Morocco Slippers,	Molaffes,
Men's fine & courfe Shoes,	Coffee,
Miffes' and Boy's	30 elegant Tea Cadies.

[1aw6t.]

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diftrict, March 9, 1803,
BETWEEN
John Seabrooke Plaintiff,
AND
Daniel Broadhead, fen. Daniel Broadhead, jun. and William Marfhall, Defendants.

THE defendants Daniel Broadhead, and Daniel Broadhead, jun. not having entered their appearance and given fecurity according to the act of affembly and the rules of this ceurt, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counfel, *It is ordered*, that the faid defendants do appear here on the firft day of May term next, and anfwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome newfpaper in the city of Richmond for two months fucceffively, and poffed at the front door of the Capitol in the faid city.

A Copy—Teffe,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diftrict, Sept. 22, 1802.
Between
Keziah Redd, Cleavears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and Amadeak his wife, Plaintiffs,
And
Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceafed, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this commonwealth, adminiftrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceafed, who was adminiftrator with the will annexed of the faid John Burnley, Defendants.

THE firft named defendant, Hardin Burnley, not having entered his appearance and given fecurity according to the act of affembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counfel, it is ordered that the faid defendant do appear here on the firft day of the next term, and anfwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome newfpaper of the city of Richmond for two months fucceffively, and poffed at the front door of the Capitol in the faid city.

A Copy—Teffe,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Diftrict of Richmond,
BETWEEN
William Harris, adminiftrator of Francis Thorpe, *Plaintiff,*
AND
Moffes Auftin & Company, *Def'ts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given fecurity according to the act of affembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, *it is ordered*, that the defendants do appear here on the firft day of September term next, and anfwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome newfpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months fucceffively, and poffed at the front door of the Capitol in the faid city.

A Copy—Teffe,
PETER TINSLEY,

UNION TAVERN.

THE fubfcriber wifhes to inform the public that he is now in poffeffion of that well known ftand, fo long and fo juftly confidered the moft elegible in town, for the purpofe for which he intends it; its fituation as a Coffee-Houfe, ftands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poft-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muft always render it an object to thofe gentlemen who have public bufinefs to tranfact, while its elevated fituation in the moft defirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Thefe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.
Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

FOR SALE,
From Six to Eight Hundred Acres
LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouſe — This Land is conſidered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at leaſt 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is preſumed that no one would become a purchaſer without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription of ſaid land is deemed unneceſſary. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to *William Lindſay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouſe, or myſelf in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
November 5, 1802.

RAN-AWAY, on Saturday

the 9th inſtant, a negro man, by the name of EDMUND, he is a tall ſlender fellow, about 23 or 24 years of age, upwards of 6 feet high, he is an artful fellow, has a wife in Richmond belonging to Mrs. Suſanna Sharp. About ſix weeks ago I give him a permit, to try and get him a maſter, which I am informed he now holds. He has been employed in the boats that run the river to Lynchburg—this buſineſs I expect he will again attempt.—It was but lately, that he was taken up in Richmond, and brought home. He has a ſcar on the ſide of his face, occaſioned by the tooth, which is very perceivable; his under fore teeth are very wide apart. All perſons are forewarned from harbouring or employing him, at their peril.—Five dollars reward will be given for delivering the ſaid fellow to me in Hanover county, near the courthouſe, or for ſecuring in jail, ſo that I get him again.

6p John Sims.
Hanover county, April 15, 1803.

KNOWSLEY,

THE moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify that the bay horſe called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]
"Knowſley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 101—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me and ſent to Virginia. In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh-Forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He alſo won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Shomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchefter, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The Kng's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he won a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belliſſima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatiſfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.
February 1. 1803.
N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of
LAND,
—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchefter, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 2 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.

The celebrated English Stallion,
BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handſome Horſes for any purpoſe, will ſtand, the enſuing ſeaſon, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if ſent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt day of Auguſt following; a great abundance of good paſturage, gratis; and ſervants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to ſave, as they may be aſſured they are of but little uſe.) Grain will be furniſhed at the market price (for which the money muſt be ſent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greateſt attention will be paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertiſed ſo often, and is ſo well known now, that ſuffice it to ſay, he is the ſire of ſeveral of the beſt racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was ſold laſt fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.
Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

Richmond Mills.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr ſtones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne ſtones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might ariſe from delay and difference of meaſures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the buſhel, and a ſupply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loſs of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wſe therefore be much the intereſt of thoſe who keep horſes, to have all their Corn ground.

As the ſubſcriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpoſe of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the beſt corn only, and none but ſuch as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general ſatisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn depoſited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as poſſible.

January 18, 1803.

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.
Richmond, April 4. 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

NOTICE.

☞ ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; of *Green Spring*, *James City* county, ſtate of *Virginia*, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any claim on the eſtate, will be pleaſed to tranſmit the ſame to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson,
2m Acting Executor.
Alexandria, District of Columbia, *April* 14, 1803.

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of
BROAD HOES,

Which he will diſpoſe of very low, on a credit of ſix months.

WM. WISEHAM.
March 20, 1803. (6w)